

The Newberry Herald.

Debated to the Dissemination of Useful Intelligence.

Editors T. F. GRENEKER.
R. H. GRENEKER.

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as advertisements.

For the Herald.

Messrs. Editors—Looking over some old papers, I came across the following piece, written by some friend in the days of "Auld Lang Syne." I send you a copy; if you think it worthy a place in your columns, it is at your disposal:

Not Forgotten.

You think me cold, I know that others deem
My love for you is long, ah, long forgot.
Ah! did you know that I but only seem
That which I am, but yet which I am not.
I'm silent most, when most my heart would
My lips seem bound in some strange, wailing
spell.

No trembling tones, no blushes on my cheek,
Tell that I love so truly and so well.

You speak to me in friendship's cold calm tone,
And I reply in tones as calmly cold;

Yet all the while my heart is sad and lone
To miss those murmured, loving tones of old.

I've tried to teach this wayward heart of mine
To look on thee with cold indifference now;

But when I see those blue-eyes of thine,
My heart rebels, rebels, at I will not bow.

They say I'm cheerful, yes, that I am gay,
They know not how much the heart can

hide.

Ah! know they not what burning love may
Lie hid 'neath snow-clad icy mountain side.

Some wizard's spell must strong have bound my
heart,

When I disdained that offered love of thine.

For now with life would I most gladly part—
To know one moment that thou wert but mine.

Say, does one spark, one single, changeless spark,
Yet burn but dimly in thy breast for me?

Oh! let it glow and brighten all that's dark
And love me love, as I alone love thee.

Moonlight Reverie.

How pleasant to sit in the stillness of eve,
'Neath the trembling light of the moon,

When all is so quiet, when hear no sound,
Save the night bird's plaintive tune.

The rays of the moon seem to turn our thoughts
To the scenes of happy times past,

And bring us fair visions of gladness and joy,
Which we wish forever could last.

'Tis then we can build, with our fancies so free,
Air castles of beauty and grace,

Forgetting reality soon will step in
And show its unwelcome face.

How happy we are in our mansions of air,
Dreaming the still hours away,

While our hearts are untroubled, remembering
not

The wearying cares of the day.

We only think of pleasures and joys,
And all that is fair and bright,

For 'tis not the time to think of aught else,
When out in the soft moonlight.

For the Herald.

No Cloud Without a Silver Lining.

When the dark clouds of misfortune hang
out their inky festoons, and obscure the calm
blue sky of our mental horizon, he, who would
be happy here, or even render this life endurable—
must endeavor to view the cloud with a
silver lining. When frail man is surrounded
by warm-hearted friends, wealth, and affluence—
every object in nature appears bright, and
beautiful as a fairy-land to his selfish eye;
but when the wild roses of love, the perfume
laden buds of affection, and the bright blooming
flowers of joy—grow pale, wither, and die—he
is too prone to melancholy, and despair; but
hope flutters her wings which are sparkling
from Heaven, and with a radiant smile points
to that being who has promised to give beauty
for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the
garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness. We
too often worship the creature instead of the
creator, and God removes these house-hold
angels to bring us to a sense of our dependence
on him—those delicate buds of affection have
been removed from the stem to twine in the
wreath of heavenly flowers; and those that
are bright, and blooming with joy, transplanted
to a genial clime to blend their fragrance with
the air of heaven, it is easy to hope, though the
heart often breaks under the tension of the long
ungratified desire, and the expectation, which
brings to the eye of the mind the fruits of Eden,
may bring to the lips only the bitter ashes of the
apples of Sodom; but hope never dies, and when
from some high elevation of the spirit-land, her
jeweled wings, and beaming eyes are lifted to the
light beyond—the same holy spirit, which urged
their first exit from the earth, will look down,
and distinctly whisper, though we may be
deprived of all earthly honors, of wealth, happiness,
or friends—one moment of heaven is worth them
all. Though dark clouds are overhanging our
political arena, hope hastens to catch the silver-
dints from the very dimness of the shadow-land,
and reaches out her beautiful hand to support us
in this hour of trial, and assures us, that, if we
are true to ourselves, and to our God—there is a
bright, and glorious future for the

impassioned South yet, and after being restored
to her former position in the Union—she shall
assist in building the waste places—raise up the
foundation of many generations, and be called—the
repairer of the branch between herself, and the North—by smoothing
the fragments of the dismembered union, without
marring its civil beauties. And when the tree of
Liberty shall have been replanted—the loyal South
will water it with her tears, and nourish it with
her purest aspirations—until it stretches its top to
the sun; its boughs will spread over the whole
world, and wearied nations will repose under its
shade. The vast temple of freedom will rise majestically
fair, its turrets will swell to the heavens—rising
above every cloud, and storm, and will be bathed
in divine glory descending from God.

For the Herald.

Thoughts at Twilight.

'Tis the sweet hour of twilight, and shadows
are fast gathering over the world which will
soon be wrapped in slumber. The bright stars
are sparkling in the pale heaven above, and
soon the "queen of night" will appear in full
glory. What sweet but sad thoughts come to
us at this, the dreaming hour of twilight—now
it is that we love to think of dear friends who
have gone to their peaceful home on high, and
it seems to us that instead of mourning because
they are gone, we feel that were our imprisoned
souls but free we would swiftly wing our way to
them. Now it is too, that we think of all that
happened during the day which has just passed,
never to return; and we ask ourselves if we have
not left something undone that we should have
done, or done something that we knew to be
wrong, and oh! how seldom it is that we can say
truth, not guilty. Did we speak kindly to the
erring? for we might, with gentle words have
led them back to happiness. Did we remember
that a loving word has a magical power, and
gladdens the weary heart? Oh, let us watch that
our lips never breathe a bitter or unkind word;
for gentle words fall upon hearts as the dew
drops fall upon flowers, and keep them fresh
and fair; but harsh words come with violence,
as the wind and hail, which destroy all
tenderness, life and beauty. Let us before this
holy feeling which now surrounds us wears away,
determine to walk always with a cheerful heart
through life's difficult path, with a friendly glance
and kind word for all; and let us remember that
though life has many sorrows it has also many joys;
there may be burning deserts through which we
must pass, still we will find many green
oases in which to rest. Life is not all sunshine,
nor is it all storms, but the sunshine and storms
come alternately, as the thorns and roses. As
years roll by cold and rugged scenes may be
disclosed to us, and youthful hopes may wither
in misfortune's blast, but "let us always answer
'present' when duty calls the roll," and when age
has cast its shadows over us the thought of youth
will come to us again, they may be fair and bright,
or they may be stern and sombre; if they are
stern and sombre then dear winter is within us,
and hard is the ice that has gathered around
our hearts; if sweet memories do not come to us,
in accents soft and low. Star-spangled twilight
is now retiring with her glittering train, and night
advances to cover earth with her sable mantle;
the moonbeams are casting their silver rays over
all, and are resting on the glistening leaves which
are tossed to and fro by the whispering winds.

"And perchance they are casting their mystic
spell
On the beautiful land of the blest,
Where the dear ones of earth have departed
to dwell,
Where the weary have fled to their rest."
Gen.

Newberry, June 1st, 1866.

Terrible East Tornado.

[From the Buenos Ayres Standard, March 25.]

On Monday evening, the 19th, our city was
visited by the most terrible phenomenon ever
known in this or perhaps any other country.

No pen can attempt to convey to those who
have not seen it even the faintest idea of this
awful storm, which, while it lasted, seemed to
indicate that the world was at an end and
chaos emerging again. All that we read about
and storms in the East, or the darkness of
Egypt in the time of Pharaoh, fades before
remembrance of it. Even the oldest inhabitants of
Buenos Ayres, so accustomed to dust storms,
were seized with the utmost terror, never
having experienced anything approaching to it
in horror and intensity.

For several hours previous there were indications
of a storm all around the horizon, and at
10 minutes past 5, masses of dust clouds
passed rapidly overhead, coming from the
Southwest. Then almost as quick as lightning
all was enveloped in total darkness; we cannot
find a word to express the thick, palpable
obscurity which hung over and around all.

No one could attempt to move or even seek shelter,
but all stood rooted to the ground. People in
the streets had to remain there, most of the
doors being shut; and the wind was so dreadful
that the strongest brick edifices quaked and
shook, as if about to topple over and bury
all their inmates in the ruins.

It being dinner hour, the hotels were crowded,
and in the confusion no candles could be got;
neither could the gas be lighted, as it was
before the hour for turning it on. Meantime
the zinc roofs, glass, &c., were blown away in
all directions. At the Hotel de Paris when
the glass roof fell in it was thought the house
was falling, and people rushed about madly;
some jumped from the corridor into the yard.

At twenty two minutes past five o'clock

daylight began to glimmer through the murky
envelop of dust, and in five minutes more we
could see ourselves distinctly. Then the rain
poured down in torrents, absorbing the dust
and running through the streets in
streams of inky blackness.

The Tribune states a young man committed
suicide from fright during the storm. In the
suburbs numerous casualties are mentioned,
as also in port.

The Northern Railway suffered much.
Palermo platform blown away and two men
killed. Bograno station carried away and
the electric wires broken.

The Western Railway has had the stations
of Moren and Merlo unroofed; also a shed in
the Plaza Once. Forty persons were in the
Merlo station when the roof and pillars were
carried away; but happily, all escaped unhurt.

The turret of Moren Church is blown down.
The loss in the river is very severe.

A small boat in the roads upset, and it
is feared all hands drowned. The Captain of an
American bark threw out a buoy, but all to
no purpose.

The schooner Charlotte capsized in the
roads. Several vessels have gone to her relief.

A lighter, with wool bales, was capsized in
the canal.

A pilot boat in the harbor was also blown
over; captain and three sailors drowned.

Another pilot boat, of Senor Iroval, also
supposed to be lost; no trace of her.

The boat of a Spanish vessel, with pilot and
three sailors, capsized in the roads; all lost
but one man, picked up by an American
outsider.

Most people say that such a storm was
never before felt in Buenos Ayres. The dust
cloud had an angular extent of sixty to seventy
degrees, and its force was "rude to ten," being
equal to the strongest hurricane.

The police report gives a list of sixty-three
roads and walls blown down in the city; but
the fury of the storm was spent on the out-
skirts, and we hear fresh reports of wide-
spread damage. In one place some shingles
were carried a distance of three hundred yards,
one penetrating a thatch roof, and another
cutting open a horse's forehead as though
with a knife. Some carts were thrown into a
ditch, and, in one case, a bullock cart was
blown over, and the driver killed. A friend
of ours was carried off his balcony a distance
of twenty yards, and then lightly deposited
on *terra firma*.

Hope for the South.

The prospect of a general war in Europe
has already begun to develop itself in a vast
emigration of the people to this country. At
the close of our civil war, there was an im-
petus in this direction, but the impending
general war on the other side of the Atlantic
seems to have accelerated the migration Westward.

The arrivals of emigrants from the different
countries in Europe, for the past five months,
have been greater this year than for the same
space of time for many years past. By late
news from Europe, (private letters as well as
published statements in the newspapers,) we
learn that large numbers of emigrants are
awaiting at the ports of Europe, transportation
to America.

The Nashville Union and American properly
inquires what is to be the result of all this
extensive emigration? It is the duty of the
philosophic statesman to cast the result
and tell us whether it is good or evil for us,
and, according to that judgment, advise the
proper steps to be taken to encourage or check
this rapid growth of a foreign population.

We do not propose to discuss the matter now.
The South now needs labor, and we extend
to all the new comers the right hand of wel-
come and fellowship. We have fertile lands
to cultivate; we have the great staple which
has supported so many of them at home in its
manufacture. We will give them ample op-
portunities to make a better livelihood, either
in the production or manufacture of this sta-
ple which they ever had at home; and our
slave system of labor has been done away
with, the field for the white artisan and me-
chanic is thrown open to all.

The Union and American, in closing its ar-
ticle, says:

"The South is as large as the North, and is
ready, at all times, to compare products and
resources with any equal extent of the habi-
table globe. We have been misrepresented,
and our population has been dwarfed by the
misapprehensions of the world concerning our
domestic institutions, and the unjust preju-
dices created thereby. But that day has gone
by, and there is no ground for its continuance.
The Southern people are anxious for a sober,
industrious white population to occupy their
lands, and to have them reap the fruits, rich,
desirable and abundant, which nature and
art are ever willing to bestow. They want all
classes of labor and enterprise—and the capital
necessary to support and sustain it and make
it profitable. These States offer advan-
tages for remunerative employment, uncom-
pared by any other portion of the world—
and their people are liberal, just and true.
Let the honest and virtuous emigrant come
among us from any part of the world, and he
will never have any good cause to regret it."

The above paragraph is the expression of
our own opinions in relation to the question.
We want the class of labor referred to, to de-
velop the rich resources of the South, and, if
we can obtain it, there is a bright future yet
for the now suffering States of the South.

[Col. Phocaz.

COLUMBIA AND HANDBERRY RAILROAD.—We learn
from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel that a
railroad meeting will be held at Edgefield, C. H.,
on Monday next, said day.

The meeting will be addressed by Gov. Pickens,
Gov. Bonham, Col. Johnston and other distin-
guished gentlemen. The object of the meeting
is the consideration of the necessity for a speedy
completion of the Columbia and Augusta Rail-
road. The Chronicle says:

"The next fall promises a heavy immigration
to the South. The beautiful country which lies
contiguous to the village and along the ridge is
well watered, producing fine vegetables, one of
the finest fruit regions, being apples, injured by
frost—growing peaches, grapes, pears, currants,
pears, cherries and plums. The soil is easily
cultivated, brings good crops of cotton, corn and
wheat. But these lands are now cheap, because
the completion of this road will bring all their
surplus within easy reach of Augusta, Charleston
and Savannah."

The New Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

It is said that the new Freedmen's Bureau
Bill which was passed by the house of Repre-
sentatives yesterday, will speedily pass the
Senate, and its friends confidently claim, that
if the President should veto it (which it is
almost certain that he will do), it can readily
be passed, like the Civil Rights Bill, over his
veto. The sixth section of the Bill affects the
interest of the Sea Islands planters very
seriously. I have already sent you the gist
of that section by telegraph; but those con-
cerned will doubtless be glad to read an official
copy of this important enactment. The Bill,
in the amended form in which it was finally
passed by the House is as follows:

AN ACT TO CONTINUE IN FORCE, AND TO AMEND
AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A
BUREAU FOR THE RELIEF OF REFUGEES AND
FREEDMEN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Act to establish
a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and
Refugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall con-
tinue in force for the term of two years from
and after the passage of this Act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
supervision and care of said Bureau shall ex-
tend to all loyal refugees and freedmen, so far
as the same shall be necessary to enable them
as speedily as practicable to become self-sup-
porting citizens of the United States, and to
aid them in making the freedom conferred by
proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief, by
emancipation under the laws of States, and by
constitutional amendment, available to them
and beneficial to the Republic.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the
President shall, by and with the advice and
consent of the Senate, appoint two assistant
Commissioners, in addition to those authorized
by the Act to which this is an amendment,
who shall give like bonds and receive the same
annual salaries provided in said Act, and each
of the assistant Commissioners of the
Bureau shall have charge of one district con-
taining such refugees or freedmen, to be as-
signed him by the Commissioner, with the
approval of the President. And the Commis-
sioner shall, under direction of the President,
and so far as the same shall be in his judgment,
necessary for the efficient economical ad-
ministration of the affairs of the Bureau, ap-
point such agents, clerks, and assistants as
may be required for the proper conduct of the
Bureau. Military officers or enlisted men
may be detailed for the service and assigned to
duty under this Act; and the President may,
in his judgment, safe and judicious so to do,
detail from the army all the officers and
agents of this Bureau; but no officer so assign-
ed shall have increase of pay or allowances.
Each agent or clerk not heretofore authorized
by law, not being a military officer, shall have
an annual salary of not less than five hundred
dollars, nor more than twelve hundred dol-
lars, according to the service required of him.
And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner,
when it can be done consistently with public
interests, to appoint, as assistant Commissioner,
agents, and clerks, such men as have proved
their loyalty by faithful service in the armies
of the Union during the rebellion. And all
persons appointed to service under this Act
and the Act to which this is an amendment,
shall be so far deemed in the military service
of the United States as to be under the military
jurisdiction, and entitled to the military pro-
tection of the Government while in discharge
of the duties of their office.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the
second section of the Act to which this is an
amendment shall be deemed to authorize the
Secretary of War to issue such medical stores
or other supplies and transportation, and afford
such medical or other aid as may be needful
for the purposes named in said section; Pro-
vided, That no person shall be deemed "desiti-
tute," "suffering," or "dependent upon the
Government for support," within the mean-
ing of this Act, who is able to find employ-
ment, and could by proper industry or exer-
tion avoid such destitution, suffering or depen-
dence; and the Secretary of War is hereby
authorized, on the recommendation of the
Commissioner, to continue in office as Surgeons
of the Bureau, with their present rank, pay
and allowances, the volunteer officers now
employed, and to fill any vacancies with other
volunteer Surgeons, with like rank and com-
pensation, unless suitable Surgeons in the regu-
lar army can be thus assigned to duty.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for
the purpose of rendering this Bureau self-
sustaining, and in the place of lands heretofore
assigned to freedmen and thereafterwards
withdrawn from the control of the Bureau,
the President shall reserve from sale or set-
tlement under the homestead or pre-emption
laws, and assign for the use of freedmen and
loyal refugees, male or female, unoccupied
public lands in Florida, Mississippi, Alabama,
Louisiana, and Arkansas, not exceeding in all
one million of acres of good land. And the
Commissioner shall cause the same, under the
direction of the President, to be allotted and
assigned, from time to time, in parcels not
exceeding forty acres each, to the loyal re-
fugees and freedmen, who shall be protected
in the use and enjoyment thereof for such
term of time and at such annual rent as may
be agreed upon between the Commissioner
and such refugees or freedmen. The rental
shall be based upon a valuation of the land,
to be ascertained in such manner as the
Commissioner may, under the direction of the
President, by regulation prescribe. At the
end of each term, or sooner, if the Commissioner
shall assent thereto, the occupants of any
parcels so assigned, their heirs and assigns,
may purchase the land and receive a title
thereto from the United States in fee, upon
payment thereof the value of the land ascer-
tained as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That
whenever the former owners of lands occupied
under Gen. Sherman's field order, dated at
Savannah, January 16, 1865, shall apply for
restoration of said lands, the Commissioner
shall refuse the surrender of the same: Pro-
vided, That nothing in this Act contained
shall be construed to affect the right of any
person to recover, in the proper courts, any
title or right of possession which such person
may have in any of the lands held under said
field order.

Sec. 7. Whereas, we recognize the necessity
and duty resting upon the Government, and
resulting from the condition of freedom, of
aiding freedmen to receive that useful educa-
tion which oppressive prejudices, laws and
customs denied them when held in slavery;

therefore, *Be it further enacted*, That the
Commissioner of this Bureau shall at all times
cooperate with private benevolent associations
of citizens in aid of freedmen, and with agents
and teachers, duly accredited and appointed
by them, and shall hire or provide by lease,
buildings for purposes of education, whenever
such association shall, without cost to the
Government, provide suitable teachers and
means of instruction; and he shall furnish such
protection as may be required for the safe con-
duct of such schools.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in
every State or District where the ordinary
course of judicial proceedings has been inter-
rupted by the rebellion, and until the same
shall be fully restored, and in every State or
District whose constitutional relations to the
Government have been practically discontinued
by the rebellion, and until such State shall
have been restored in such relations, and
shall be duly represented in the Congress of
the United States, the right to make and give
force contracts, to sue, be parties, and give
evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold
and convey real and personal property, and
to have full and equal benefit of all laws and
proceedings concerning personal liberty, per-
sonal security, and the acquisition, enjoyment
and disposition of estate, real and personal,
including the constitutional right to bear
arms, shall be secured to and enjoyed by all
the citizens of such State or District without
respect to race or color, or previous condition
of slavery.

And whenever in either of said
States or Districts the ordinary course of ju-
dicial proceedings has been interrupted by the
rebellion, and until the same shall be fully
restored, and until such State shall have been
restored in its constitutional relations to the
Government, and shall be duly represented in
the Congress of the United States, the Presi-
dent shall, through the Commissioner and
officers of the Bureau, and under such rules
and regulations as the President, through the
Secretary of War, shall prescribe, extend
military protection and have military juris-
diction over all cases and questions concern-
ing the free enjoyment of such franchises and
rights, and no penalty or punishment for any
violation of law shall be imposed or permitted
because of race or color, or previous condition
of slavery, or other or greater than the penalty
of slavery, or punishment to which white persons
may be liable by law for the like offence. But
the jurisdiction conferred by this section upon
the officers of the Bureau shall not exist in any
State where the ordinary course of judicial
proceedings has not been interrupted by the
rebellion, and shall cease in every State where
the courts of the State and the United States
are not disturbed in the peaceable course of
justice, and after such State shall be fully
restored in its constitutional relations to the
Government, and shall be duly represented in
the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all
officers, agents, and employees of this Bureau,
before entering upon the duties of their office,
shall take the oath prescribed in the first
section of this Act to which this is an amend-
ment; and all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent
with the provisions of this Act are hereby
repealed.

Southern Baptist Convention.

DEBATE ON THE EDUCATION OF FREEDMEN—A
WARM DISCUSSION ABOUT "SOUL LIBERTY."

Russellville, Ky., May 25, 1866.

In the Convention to-day, Dr. Techenor, of
Alabama, submitted a report and address ap-
propos of the subject of affording religious in-
struction to the colored population of the South,
the encouragement of day schools among them,
and the education of colored preachers by the
Baptist pastors. This report elicited some
discussion, but it was the unanimous senti-
ment of the Convention that the former mas-
ters of the slaves were their proper instruc-
tors, and that Baptists, above all others,
should actively and energetically exert them-
selves in the matter.

Messrs. McIntosh, of Alabama, and Poin-
dexter, of Virginia, alluded to the absurd
prejudice existing against teaching the blacks.
They could see no degradation in it.

Dr. Crawford, of Georgetown College, spoke
of the laws formerly existing in Georgia, pro-
hibiting even owners to teach their slaves
He and his children had violated the law, for
it was a law against God. The report was
adopted without opposition.

A preamble and resolution defining the
opinion of the convention upon the subject of re-
ligious liberty, was introduced by A. P. Wil-
liams, of Missouri. It reasserts the great car-
dinal and fundamental principles of Baptist
faith which have ever been in antagonism to
persecution for conscience' sake.

The declaration of opinion gave rise to a
discussion of very general interest. The Mis-
sionist delegates were opposed to any personal
allotment to themselves or the persecution
they have undergone and are now suffering.
But the Convention preferred to express its
sympathy with its Missouri brethren and its
detestation of the "despotism" that prevails
there.

Speeches were made by Dr. Fuller, of Bal-
timore, and Dr. Burrows, of Richmond. Dr.
Fuller gave his personal experience in all
the midst of civil war, and how he had obeyed
the laws of the United States, not for patriotism,
but for religion, having stated this to the au-
thorities at Washington when this was threat-
ened with imprisonment.

Dr. Burrows, of Richmond, stated that he
had nothing to repent of in what he had said,
or thought, or done, during the past five years,
and that to no man living would he ever make
acknowledgments, or ask pardon of any but
the Lord of all.

Professor Boyce, of South Carolina, who
was, for months after his State seceded, a warm
Unionist, but afterwards a staff officer, spoke
upon the subject of soul liberty. It was, he
said, Bible doctrine, as well as Baptist doc-
trine, and should be reasserted and reinstated
by the Convention. This discussion gave oc-
casion to the most spirited debates of the ses-
sion, and there was evidently much feeling on
the important question of military and civil
interference with religious affairs. The Con-
vention will not adjourn before to-morrow eve-
ning.

The General Association of the Kentucky
Baptists met this morning in the Methodist
Church. A large delegation is present from
every section of the State. J. S. Coleman, of
Ohio county, was elected Moderator, and W.
Pope Yennan, of Covington, Clerk. The re-
port of the Corresponding Secretary exhibits

the receipts of Kentucky at \$8,000, during
the past year, for benevolent purposes.

A vote was taken upon the place for holding
the next annual meeting. Henderson, Mil-
lerville, New Liberty, Owensboro, and
Louisville were the contending localities. The
vote stood: Henderson, 74; Louisville, 41.

Dr. Crawford, of Georgetown, was chosen
to preach the next introductory sermon, and
H. McDonald alternate. Rev. G. C. Forster
was appointed Chairman of the Committee on
Relations with the colored people, and Rev.
R. M. Dudley Chairman of the Committee on
Revision of the Constitution.

To-night Rev. G. C. Forster preached the
introductory sermon before a crowded audience.
[Continued Commercial.]

The Bankrupt Bill.

The following is a summary of the Bank-
rupt Bill as it has passed the House of Repre-
sentatives:

The first section constitute the District
Courts of the United States Courts of Bank-
ruptcy. The second section gives the United
States Circuit Courts general superintendence
and jurisdiction of all cases and questions
arising under that act. Sections three to seven,
inclusive, relate to the administration of
the law in Courts of Bankruptcy. Sections
eight, nine and ten refer to appeals and prac-
tice. The eleventh section provides that if
any person residing within the jurisdiction of
the United States owing debts over three
hundred dollars shall apply, by petition, to
the judge of his judicial district, setting out
his inability to pay his debts in full, and his
willingness to surrender his estate for the
benefit of his creditors, the filing of such peti-
tioner shall be adjudged a bankruptcy. A
warrant shall then be issued by the judge, di-
recting the marshal of the district to take pos-
session of the estate and keep the same until
the appointment of an assignee. Notice is
then to be given to the creditors to file a
meeting and choose one or more assignees.
Sections twelve to eighteen, inclusive, define
in great details the duties of assignees. The
sections nineteen to twenty-four, inclusive, re-
late to debts and the proof of claims. Section
twenty-five provides for the sale of perishable
property